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MR. KENNA'S CONDITION

Is No Worse, and His Friends Hope for the Best.

A UNIVERSAL SORROW IS FELT

Among All Who Know the Popular West Virginia Senator Over His Approaching Untimely Dissolution. An Estimate of His Character by a Well-Known Republican Correspondent.—An Honest and Exemplary Public Servant, a Gentle, Wholesome Man, Justly Esteemed by Everybody—His Qualities of Mind and Heart.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The condition of Senator Kenna is no worse. Great anxiety is expressed on all sides and all hope for the best.

A TRIBUTE FROM A REPUBLICAN.
Fred D. Mussey, the well known correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, sends his paper the following estimate of Senator Kenna:

"A year ago if you had looked out over the floor of the senate from the gallery you would have fixed upon Kenna as the embodiment of health and vigor. You would not have dreamed that within a year he would be a man marked for departure. Senator Kenna is a tall, broad-shouldered, smooth faced man. In head and neck he is built after the Bob Ingersoll fashion. He is thoroughly representative of his state and his people. He is truthful and honest to the last degree, a big-fisted, big-hearted, square-dealing man. "No shadow of reproach or suspicion has ever fallen upon him, either through his relationship with his constituents or the country at large in his capacity as a senator of the United States. He is a politician, but he is such in its best sense, and he has been a tower of strength to the Democracy of West Virginia. Without the refinements of high cultivation and education, he modestly won his way to a front rank in the senate. His speech against John Sherman, whom he personally admired, won him first class consideration and the warmer admiration and friendship of Mr. Sherman himself, who found in Mr. Kenna a foe-man worthy of his steel, and should Mr. Kenna be taken away there will be no more sincere mourner than Mr. Sherman. Mr. Kenna has always been a lover of the gun and rod, and the sports of the mountains of his native state. You may go away up into Webster Court House, which is the jumping-off place of the universe, or up into Logan county, to the home of the Hatfields and McCoys, and there you will find that the greatest man of all the world they know of is John Kenna.

HIS LOVE OF PLEASURE.
It has been Mr. Kenna's custom for years to organize a hunting party every fall to go up to the head waters of the Elk river and hunt and fish for weeks down through the wild mountain recesses and primeval forests of West Virginia, to where the Elk flows into the Kanawha, at Charleston.

He was devoted to the kodak and became an expert in photography, and his collection of photographs of mountains, river and hunting scenes is a marvel in itself. Confused as he has been in Washington, the old line of the life of a sportsman asserted itself, and he built a house boat for use on the Potomac. He not only planned, but he had the greatest share in actually building the boat, which is a veritable home on the waters, with its dining, sleeping and sitting rooms, and its arrangements for good living.

Many persons will never forget the pleasant experiences they have had on board this house boat under the cheering entertainment of its big, handsome proprietor.

Senator Kenna has never been a man of moods. He was always the same—the same to high and low, and his warm hand clasp was given to all alike.

Senator Kenna was born at Valcoulin, Virginia (now West Virginia), April 30, 1848; he lived and worked on a farm, and entered the confederate army as a private soldier; he was wounded in that service in 1864, and was surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. Afterward he attended St. Vincent's college, Wheeling, and studied law with Miller & Quarrier at Charleston. He was admitted to the bar June 20, 1870, and continued to practice from that time. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county on the Democratic ticket in 1872, and served until January 1, 1877. In 1876 he was elected by the bar in the respective counties under statutory provision to hold the circuit courts of Lincoln and Wayne; was elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and had been elected to the Forty-eighth Congress when he was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat to succeed Henry G. Davis, Democrat, the father-in-law of Stephen B. Elkins, and took his seat December 3, 1883, and was re-elected. His term of service would expire March 3, 1893.

AN HONEST MAN.

There is not one Democrat or Republican who does not hope that Senator Kenna will recover from his illness and resume his place in the senate. Should he pass away the Democrats of West Virginia would have difficulty in finding somebody adequate to fill his place as a Democratic representative of that state.

While he has been an ardent and old-school Democrat, he has not been hide-bound, and has not failed to recognize changing commercial and industrial interests in his native state, differing much to this from ex-Senator Camden, who became, as Mr. Davis, a millionaire through the protection policy. Mr. Kenna's estate will not figure up much better than did Mr. Randall's, for he, like Randall, has never taken advantage of high position and power to make a cent, except from legitimate salary. Kenna, like Randall, has always been unapproachable with any proposition for money-getting that involved the use of his position, and he is to-day as poor a man financially as Mr. Randall was when he died, though it is understood there is money in the family on the wife's side.

Europe is reported to have 50,000 match factories.

DR. SCOTT'S CONDITION.

The President's Father-in-Law Sinking. Growing Weaker Constantly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The condition of Dr. Scott, the venerable father-in-law of President Harrison, is not as favorable to-night as it was last night, when the indications seemed to favor his restoration to health. The unfavorable change is attributed to a slight return of the low consuming fever which has such prostrating effect on the invalid. He has therefore been more uncomfortable to-day than yesterday, displaying greater weakness and being less bright and cheerful in manner. The outcome of the latest change in the case may depend very largely upon the progress of the fever, the natural tendency of which is to increase as the night wears on.

A BIG PIGEON CLUB

Organized at Nashville—It is National in Character.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 27.—The big exclusive pigeon show closed here last night, the hall being packed. The meeting has been one of the most successful ever held in America. The principal business occurring during the meeting was the formation of a grand pigeon club, national in its character.

It is called the "American Pigeon Club" and the officers are: President, John H. Kenn, of Kentucky; first vice president, Andrew Muehling, of Michigan; second vice president, R. S. Ryan, of Maryland; secretary, Joseph Garvin, of Massachusetts; treasurer, John D. Able, of Maryland. The executive committee embraces F. M. Gilbert, of Indiana; R. A. Lasseter, of Tennessee; George W. Eckert, of Pennsylvania; W. B. Gibson, of Illinois; C. F. Warner, of Canada; Charles J. Tanner, of Kentucky. It was decided to form an eastern and western circuit and hold a big show in each section once a year. The capital stock is \$5,000. This is the biggest thing in this line ever attempted.

A MURDER MYSTERY

Cleared Up at Last—Sensational Arrests Made.

HOLTON, KAN., Nov. 27.—Sensational arrests were made to-day in the noted murder case of Paul Swetlick, a wealthy farmer of Jackson county. A month ago Swetlick rode on horseback from his home in Jackson county to the farm of his sister, Mrs. John Stach. During his visit some one attached a revolver to his saddle, so that when he mounted the horse the revolver was fired, the bullet entering his groin and producing death in a few days.

The murder has remained a mystery until to-day, when the detectives who have been working the case arrested Mrs. John Stach, the murdered man's sister, Joseph Stach, her son, and Henry Nowick, a laborer in Mrs. Stach's employ. Swetlick was worth about \$50,000 and his life was insured for \$37,000. The bulk of his estate would have passed to Mrs. Stach, and it is believed her haste to acquire possession of it was the prime motive of the murder.

MR. BLAINE ALL RIGHT.

He is Gaining Strength and Will Leave Washington Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Mr. Blaine is doing very well. He is gaining strength and looking better every day, was the reply made by Dr. Johnson to-night, when asked concerning the condition of the ex-secretary of state. The doctor said further that he had seen Mr. Blaine only once to-day and that he was then out of bed and sitting up and expected to sit up during the remainder of the day.

The opinion expressed by the physician in regard to the improvement in Mr. Blaine's condition is shared by his family and by the attendants of the house. To Mr. Blaine's family his improvement is especially gratifying, for the reason that as soon as he is able to travel he will seek a climate more congenial and beneficial to him. The exact date of departure from Washington, it is said, has not been determined upon.

HOW THEY STAND.

Congressmen Express Themselves on Two Important Matters.

New York, Nov. 27.—There will be published to-morrow a consensus of the members-elect of the Fifty-third Congress on the question of an extra session and the repeal of the McKinley bill. One hundred and eighty-eight responded out of 356 congressmen. Of that number seventy-two declared themselves in favor of an extra session, seventy-eight were opposed to it and thirty-eight were non-committal.

On the question of tariff 75 voted to repeal the McKinley bill; 44 favored it with modifications; 57 were opposed to any change, and 12 were non-committal.

GREAT BREWERY TRUST.

A Combination of the Four Greatest Concerns on Foot.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—The consolidation of the four mammoth export breweries of the United States, the Anheuser-Busch and W. J. Lepp, of this city, and the Schlitz and Pabst (the last with its four auxiliaries) with a capital stock of \$40,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000 to supply the world with beer, is the gigantic enterprise which is being fostered by the Rothschilds of England and the consummation of which is among the possibilities.

Why He is in Jail.

New York, Nov. 27.—Captain Edgar James Vennell, an educated Englishman, is a prisoner at police headquarters, charged with forgery. He became associated with Thomas Aubrey Pearce, the son of the chaplain of his majesty's prison at Birmingham, England, in the grape packing industry at North Fork, California. Vennell is charged, abstracted enough of Pearce's papers to establish his identity as Pearce, and wrote to the young man's father for \$300. The money was sent, supposedly to his son, but Vennell drew it from the bank, representing himself as Pearce.

Electrotype reproductions of rare pieces of silver, such as are found only in museums or valuable art collections, are among the latest fads.

A DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

The Advice of the Marion County Organ Followed—A Republican Commissioner Counted Out in a High-Handed Manner. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Nov. 27.—It seems that the Index sounded the keynote for the government of the board of county commissioners in canvassing the vote of Marion county, when it said Mr. Fleming's majority was so small "that it can easily be overcome by a recount." The recount was finished yesterday and shows a majority of two votes for Hartley (Dem.). Fleming lost 6 votes at West Monongah, 5 at Farmington, 5 at Rivesville and 4 at Union. The commissioners and election clerks at West Monongah were all good, careful men, and the returns on the poll books showed Fleming 52 Republican votes and 3 Prohibition, and were so certified, but when the county court canvassed the vote there were but 46 Republican votes for him. The other 6 ballots were there and were straight Republican votes, but Fleming's name was scratched off, apparently showing that no one was voted for. In an interview with some of the commissioners and clerks who held the election at the precinct, they claimed that no such vote were given there, and so it was with the other voting places. So the Democratic commissioner is counted in.

A recount of the votes given for magistrate in this district was made, the returns showing a majority of five votes for John Fisher over T. A. Fleming. On the recount at noon yesterday they were just a tie, but on the finish last evening Fisher had 4 majority. They could count a Republican out, but could not count one of their own men out.

This is the third case of this kind in this county, and it is becoming monotonous. The people are very indignant at the outrage. The cases in the past were the Smith and Farber contest and the Kinsey and Carter affair.

A LIVELY TIME

Among the Shipping—A Severe Storm in the Bay at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The shipping in San Francisco bay had a lively time last night and to-day. The weather has been stormy for the past few days, and last night, before midnight, a furious gale commenced, which seemed to increase in intensity until nearly noon to-day. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the wind was blowing fifty-four miles an hour from the southwest. Outside the heads the weather and sea were so bad that no ships left port and there were only one or two arrivals of steamers. Even in the sheltered bay the sea was unprecedentedly heavy. The ships were torn from their anchorages and knocked together and those lying at the wharves were banged up considerably. Tugs were in great demand to pull the colliding vessels apart. There were a score of accidents, but so far as reported there has been no loss of life. The British ship Stroussa and ship Occidental dragged their anchors and fouled each other in the stream. The damage was slight, however, and they soon drifted apart. The British ships Talisman and Manchester, which were at anchor in the stream, drifted together and before they were hauled apart by the tugs damaged each other considerably. The British ship Neirus broke adrift from her berth at the long wharf, Oakland, and fouled the British ship Benicia and the schooner Laura Pike. All three were severely damaged and had to be cleared by tugs.

The long wharf became unsafe and the ship Arthus was pulled out in the stream where she was anchored. The schooner Mina E. Smith collided with a scow in Mission bay. The Harrison street wharf was badly shaken up by seas going clear over it. The whaling bark William Bayless lost one of her anchors and went sailing down the bay. She dropped another anchor in time to save her from further injury. Wind accompanied by pelting rain fell steadily for nearly two hours.

Indications to-night are that there will be more rain and more wind. Telegraph wires are in bad shape and most of the day San Francisco was cut off from communications with the most of the world.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Thirty persons were hurt in a French railroad wreck.

Milwaukee broom makers have combined and advanced prices.

Southern cotton planters are losing faith in the Hatch anti-option bill.

Rumored that "Napoleon" Ives has secured control of the Ohio southern.

"Lizzie," the scrub woman of the Emory Arcade in Cincinnati, is worth \$50,000.

Eight "scab" sailors at Tacoma, Wash., were kidnapped Wednesday night by union men.

Gold mines of fabulous wealth are said to have been found in the Mexican state of Sonora.

Venezuelans are still fuming over the escape of Mirajares on the steamship Philadelphia.

The twenty World's Fair restaurateurs are to pay 25 per cent of their receipts for the privileges.

General Anderson, commander at Coal Creek, Tenn., expects another attack from the miners.

The Georgia legislature is considering a bill to punish the wreckers of railroad companies' properties.

Miami Indians in Wabash county, Ind., allowed their taxes to become delinquent and will fight levies in the courts.

A fine quality of fire clay, in seemingly inexhaustible quantities, has been discovered in and around Vincennes, Indiana.

The proposal that both the white and the black Epworth Leagues of Tennessee occupy the same quarters at the World's Fair threatens to split the society wide open.

The son of J. A. Lee, of Northville, Va., who was seized with hydrophobia some days since, is dead. Forty other persons who were bitten by the same dog are much alarmed.

South Carolina is not likely to make much showing at the World's Fair, no appropriation having been made. It will, however, contribute some interesting things to the Colonial exhibit.

Herr Ahlwardt, the notorious anti-Semitic, now in a Berlin prison for slander, has been elected to the reichstag from a district which heretofore has cast but very few anti-Semitic votes.

THE NATION'S FINANCES

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

CONDITION OF THE EXCHEQUER

And Its Operations—Expenses and Revenues and State of the Public Debt—A Cash Balance at the End of the Year of Over \$105,000,000. Decrease of the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The treasurer of the United States, Hon. E. H. Nebeker, has submitted to Secretary Charles Foster the annual report of the operations and conditions of the treasury. The net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year were \$354,937,784, a decrease of \$37,074,663, as compared with the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$345,023,330, a decrease of \$10,349,354. The surplus revenues were thus cut down from \$37,239,762 to \$9,914,453, including the public debt. The total receipts for the year were \$736,401,206, and the expenditures \$684,019,289. Considered with respect to the effect upon the treasury and the receipts are divided into two general classes, of which the first, comprising the ordinary revenues, the receipts from loans and the deposits for the retirement of national bank notes increase for the time the cash available for the United States and the government, while the second arising from the issue of gold, silver and currency certificates, United States notes and treasury notes, tend to swell the assets of the treasury but do not affect the available balance. For the first of these classes the figures show an excess of \$88,000,000 of expenditures over revenues in 1891, and one of upwards of \$27,000,000 in 1892. In the second class there was an excess of nearly \$69,000,000 of receipts in the former year and one of \$80,000,000 in the latter year. As compared with 1891 there was a saving of upwards of fourteen million of interest, out of which a surplus was realized, notwithstanding the cutting down of the revenues by legislation.

On June 30, 1891, there stood charged to the treasury on the books of the register a balance of \$726,222,332. Adding thereto the revenues of the year from all sources gives a total of \$1,462,623,628 to be accounted for. Out of this was disbursed by warrant of \$884,019,289, leaving a balance of \$778,604,349 charged to the treasurer on June 30, 1892. In addition there were other liabilities arising from the postal revenues, from the deposits to the credit of disbursing officers, from the five per cent fund for the redemption of national bank notes and from various other sources. These, together with sums of money collected but not yet charged to the treasurer on the books of the department, brought the total liabilities up to \$777,854,945 at the former date and to \$315,631,638 at the latter.

Analyzing the true condition of the treasury and setting aside the trust funds, the treasurer shows that there was a working balance of cash and deposits in banks amounting to \$207,110,451 at the beginning of the year and \$165,718,150 at the end. Of the former amount \$119,000,000 and of the latter \$114,500,000 was gold. The success which has attended the efforts of the department to maintain a strong gold reserve is considered satisfactory in view of the heavy disbursements.

The amount of the public debt is given as \$1,545,990,591 on June 30, 1891, and \$1,588,494,144 on June 30, 1892. The loans resting on the credit of the United States were cut down from \$1,005,806,566 to \$968,218,840, while those secured by full deposits in the treasury increased from \$540,190,031 to \$620,235,304. There was a gratifying improvement in the condition of the debt produced by the reduction of the interest bearing loans, the conversion of matured bonds into others payable at the option of the secretary of the treasury and the extinction of a considerable part of the loans payable on demand. The total net reduction of \$37,537,749 in these items was effected by the application of the surplus revenues of the year, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, together with upwards of \$27,000,000 taken from the cash in the treasury. According to the revised estimates the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30 was \$2,374,334,049, an increase of \$60,000,000 in the year. By eliminating that part of paper currency which is purely representative, consisting of certificates of deposit and treasury notes, the effective stock is found to have been \$1,753,953,745, an increase of over \$80,000,000.

The monetary history of the past year, however, has been peculiar, both in the movements of gold, which have been increased, and in the other changes that commonly occur with the changes of the seasons, but have this year been less marked. The increase of the effective stock of money from September to September was only \$60,000,000.

Figures are given to show that each year during the last ten there has occurred in the month of January a more or less considerable diminution of the gold reserve of the treasury averaging nearly \$10,000,000 which has been succeeded in February by a tendency toward recovery. It is shown that the drain has occurred yearly in the face of a gain of gold both to the treasury and to the country. It thus appears that the depletion of the reserve is the consequence of the increase of the circulation of gold certificates, and this, it is shown, grows out of the difficulties which the treasury encounters in the return of the notes and silver certificates of small denominations which were sent out in the autumn for moving the crops. The movement sets in strongly after the first of January through the sub-treasuries, whence the notes, being more or less worn, and of denominations unsuited to city use, are sent to Washington for redemption. The shipment, redemption and destruction of the old notes and the issue of the new ones takes time. Before the treasury can make the conversion the sub-treasuries are drained, and the treasury has nothing but gold certificates to send them. In this way the gold reserve suffers until a working balance of other material can be got together.

The issues of United States paper currency amounted to \$376,726,583, exceeding those of any previous year. Of the whole amount, \$298,000,000 took the

place of like kinds and amounts destroyed, while \$78,000,000 consisted of fresh issues.

Partly in consequence of the improved condition of the coins themselves, and partly as the result of a more liberal plan of distribution, the treasury between June 30, 1891, and September 30, 1892, reduced its holdings of fractional silver by no less than \$7,000,000. A still further reduction is expected to be realized in consequence of the recoinage proposed for the remainder of the current year and in particular from the manufacture of the Columbian half dollars. There has been a slight decrease in the amounts of counterfeit silver coins and paper currency presented at the treasury. There was an increase of over \$20,000,000 during the year in the amount of United States bonds held for the security of national bank circulation, and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the amounts held as security for public deposits.

In proportion to the volume of national bank notes in circulation the redemptions continue heavy, having amounted to upwards of \$99,000,000 in the fiscal year. A change of the regulations has been made by which fragments of notes valued by the comptroller of the currency at less than face are received unconditionally from the holders at the certified valuation.

The treasurer closes by calling attention to the labors of the commission appointed to investigate the methods of safe and vault construction, with a view to improving the vault facilities of the department.

The treasurer urges that prompt steps be taken to carry their suggestions into effect.

LOST HIS BET.

And When He Went to Law to Recover His Money He Lost His Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 27.—Justice Walpole to-day rendered a decision in the only election bet lawsuit that has been brought this year. Lon Miller went into the saloon of J. D. Bremer, before election, and entered into a discussion of politics. The discussion ended in Miller making bets aggregating \$35 on the success of the Republicans. Of course he lost the wager. But a few days after the election Miller's wife went to Bremer and stated that the money was hers, and that her husband had bet it without her permission and asked for the return of it. This was refused and Miller and his wife sought an attorney. They were advised that under the new election law they had a good cause of action to recover the money, and suit was begun before Justice Walpole. The new election law did not provide for such emergencies, and the case fell upon the old law for the recovery of money lost in gaming. The court held that the election was not a game of chance as meant by the statute, and upon this ground decided in favor of Bremer.

A NEW COMET.

One is Discovered by a Brighton (Eng.) Astronomer.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—A cable message received from the European Union of Astronomers announces the discovery of a faint comet by Mr. Freeman, of Brighton, England. Its position on November 24, 389 Greenwich mean time, was right ascension, 0 hours, 29 minutes; declination north, 30 degrees, 9 minutes. It has a motion directly south of three degrees daily. It is about six degrees south of the Holmes comet.

A science observer comet circular, issued here to-day, announces officially two elliptic orbits of the Holmes comet, one computed by Dr. Kreutz, and one computed by Father Seares, of Washington.

The two orbits agree in a period of from six to seven years for the comet, in an orbit which is more nearly circular than that of any other comet except Faye's. The comet passed its nearest point to the sun some months ago, and is now going away from both earth and sun. For a comet so distant, it is exceedingly bright, and should this prove to be its normal condition, and not due to some outburst, there seems to be no reason why it should not be seen constantly for some years to come.

A GREATER CONFIDENCE

Among the Delegates to the Monetary Conference that Practical Results Will Be Reached.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27.—It is now understood that the proposal which Baron de Rothschild, of the British delegation, will submit to the monetary conference is a well conceived and long thought out plan for an international monetary agreement, and not a mere project of aid, a feeling of greater confidence has been created among the delegates that the conference will have practical results. The attempt in certain quarters to ridicule the conference, and the false impressions conveyed by certain European papers are strongly resented by delegates of all opinions. Indeed, it has caused the Russian delegate, to-night to announce his intention of bringing the matter before the convention to-morrow and to protest against the circulation of such reports.

The interest taken by the Indian government in the conference is shown by the attitude of its representatives, who do not conceal their opinion that India has everything to gain and nothing to lose by international bi-metalism. The general feeling is that unless the conference comes to a solution satisfactory to all, the adoption of a gold standard by India must follow, and for India to face this would be as much of a leap in the dark as would any other new scheme, and would be fraught with the elements of perturbation and panic.

GREAT FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

A Big Store Burned—The Loss Over a Million Dollars.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 27.—Jenner's silk store, occupying a part of a huge block of buildings in Princess street, and containing an unusually large stock for the Christmas holidays, has been burning since last night. Employees who slept in the buildings escaped in their night clothes. Everything was lost. The firemen directed their efforts to saving the Royal hotel, the largest hotel in the city. Two firemen were badly injured. Jenner's loss was about \$500,000. The damage to adjacent buildings from fire and water is probably \$750,000.

Hamilton, Caldwell & Sons, curriers, of Glasgow, lost property valued at \$125,000 by fire to-day.

FATAL BULL FIGHT.

Terrible Interruption of a Mexican Exhibition.

A DARING MATADOR'S MISTAKE.

He Fails to Kill a Maddened Animal and the Other Bulls are Stampeded. They Attack the Audience—In the Excitement the Seats Fall and Fifty Persons are Injured—One Killed and Many Hurt by the Bulls.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 27.—The Picayune's Saltillo, Mexico, special says: Hon. Joe Panco, the jefe politico, or mayor, of the town of Arteaga, about forty miles southeast of this city, arrived here this morning after a ten hours' ride across the rough mountains. He relates a thrilling story of an accident that occurred at Arteaga yesterday, and the object of his visit was to secure medical aid for the unfortunate victims.

Arteaga is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, situated in the midst of an almost impenetrable mountain. The population is made up of cow boys and goat herders. The fall fiestas were opened there last Tuesday and were to have been kept up for ten days. A feature of these fiestas has been the bull fights, the animals in that mountainous section being noted throughout Mexico for their ferocity and fighting qualities. Two or three exhibition fights were given during the week, but the great event was postponed until yesterday afternoon, when there were to be four wild bulls turned into the ring at one time.

The matador, or slayer of the bulls, was to be Manuel Lopez, a daring Mexican vaquero. At 4 p. m. there were about 3,500 spectators around the arena. The banorilla and matador took their places and the bulls were turned in. The scene was full of excitement, and the crowd was furnished with plenty of amusement by the activity of the banderillos in keeping out of the way of the enraged animals. After working up the bulls into a state of great frenzy, Lopez got in to kill the first bull. He gave the animal a thrust between the shoulders with the sword, but the wound was not a fatal one.

The following and wild capers of the wounded animal stampeded the other bulls and they made a united rush against the heavy barricades which are for the protection of the spectators. The barricade gave away and the bulls rushed frantically into the crowd of people who were thrown right and left by the animals' horns. In their excitement the spectators rushed to one side of the amphitheatre to escape the fury of the bulls. This caused the seats to give away and fully fifty people sustained broken limbs and severe internal injuries. The bulls killed one and wounded ten others.

PAPAL CONSISTORY.

The Holy Father Orders All Documents Ready by December 15.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Holy Father has directed that all documents relating to the coming consistory shall be ready by the 15th to the 15th of December. This order proves nothing decisive as to the date of the consistory. The Pope has often delayed it, even when everything was perfectly ready. This time seems that the consistory may take place beyond the dates mentioned, in view of the fact that His Holiness is still preoccupied with the decision of matters of grave political import. The political situation in Europe fills his thoughts to a great extent. His Christmas discourse four years ago was a vibrating appeal for peace.

The pope believes that war is high impossible and that an armed peace will not only ruin the peoples of the various European countries, but will foster the anarchists, who will rise sooner or later in barbarous revolt. It is believed that the time is not far distant when the pope will determine upon urging a combination for general progressive disarmament.

Quirinal circles are greatly disquieted. The diplomacy of the Consulta, as is learned from absolutely certain sources, is taking active and powerful measures, at Vienna, London and Berlin, to stop negotiations with France, which aim at a rapprochement between France, Austria, England and Germany. The Quirinal knows that an entente between England and France would render its position not only difficult, but dangerous. Italy would be isolated, and would have everything to fear, both from the papal side and from the national sentiment of France. This explains why the Italian government now coquettes with France, and protests that Italy has always had a profound friendship for the consistory. A person occupying a high position has assured the Associated Press correspondent that the days of the triple alliance are numbered.

Extradition Treaty With France.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—It is said here in diplomatic circles that United States Minister Coolidge has opened negotiations for a commercial convention and an extradition treaty with France. Minister Coolidge will endeavor to complete those diplomatic matters before the appointment of his successor by the incoming administration.

Steamship News.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Arrived, Wimar, Bremen.

HAVRE, Nov. 27.—Arrived, La Bourgogne, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 27.—Arrived, Erie, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Arrived, Naronic, New York, and Ottoman, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Arrived, Farnesia, Glasgow; Donati, Rio Janeiro, and St. Lucia.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain, followed in West Virginia and southern Ohio by fair weather; variable winds.

TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, draught, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	22	3 p. m.	41
9 a. m.	24	7 p. m.	46
11 a. m.	26	Weather—Changeable.	

WEDNESDAY.

7 a. m.	21	7 p. m.	45
9 a. m.	23	Weather—Changeable.	
11 a. m.	25		

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